

THE RIO NEWS.

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NUMBER 25

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HAND BOOK OF RIO DE JANEIRO

A SECOND EDITION of this useful guide book is now in course of revision and will be published at the end of the year. It will be considerably improved and enlarged. A few good advertisements will be received. For terms and other information apply to the Editor of *The Rio News*.

Travellers' Directory.

São Paulo:

Through express trains leave the Central station daily at 6 a.m. and 8:30 p.m. (dormitory); returning leaves São Paulo at 5 a.m. and 7 p.m. (dormitory). Change of cars held ways of Traffic.

Numerous steamers weekly for Santos, connecting with the São Paulo Railway.

Cachambi and Lambari:

Central Railway (São Paulo express) to Cruzeiro, thence by Minas and Rio Railway to destination.

Juiz de Fora, Barbacena, Ouro Preto, etc.

Through express trains leave Central station daily at 5 a.m. and 7 p.m. Connects with all branches along the main line (Linha do Centro) of that railway. Intermediate trains leave at 7 a.m. and 4 p.m.—the first running through to Barbacena, and the second to Juiz de Fora.

Bello Horizonte:

Trains leave station of General Carneiro, on main line of Central railway, at 2:21 p.m. and 11:40 a.m.—the latter a mixed train.

Petropolis:

Barca leaves the Pradaria pier at 6:30 and 8:50 a.m. (Sundays and holidays 7:00 a.m.) for Mand pier to connect with railway to Petropolis and beyond; also at 4 p.m. for Petropolis. Sundays and holidays excepted. By all land route passengers leave Central Railway station by suburban trains at 4:30 p.m. for S. Francisco Xavier station (fare 400 reis) and there transfer to adjoining station of Comopolis Railway whence trains leave daily. Sundays and holidays included, at 4:55 p.m. for Petropolis.

Returning from Petropolis, the all land route trains leave at 6 a.m. Sundays and holidays included, for S. Francisco Xavier station, where transfer is made to suburban train on Central Railway (additional fare 400 reis). The suburban trains leave Petropolis at 6 and 7:30 a.m. (except on Sundays and holidays) and 4:40 p.m. for Mand pier and thence for Pradaria.

On Sundays and holidays the suburban train leaves Petropolis at 4:05 p.m.

Nova Friburgo:

Barca leaves the Praça das Marihuas at 5:30 a.m. daily and at 2:30 p.m. on Saturdays, to connect with the Locomotive Railway at Santa Anna de Maricury. Returning trains leave Nova Friburgo at 2:37 p.m. daily, and at 6:40 a.m. on Mondays. Excursion train leaves Maricury on Saturdays at 3:35 p.m. (Barca leaves Rio at 2:30 p.m.), and returning leaves Friburgo at 6:40 a.m.

Corcovado:

Regular trains, week days, leave 51, Rua Cosme Velho, Laranjeiras, at 8 and 11 a.m. and 2 and 5:30 p.m., returning leave the summit at 7:30 and 9:30 a.m. and 4:30 and 7 p.m. On Sundays and holidays, the hours are: ascending 6:30, 8:30 and 11 a.m., 12:30, 2:30, 4:30 and 8 p.m.; descending 5:35, 10:05, 11:35 a.m., 2:35, 4:35, 6:35 and 9 p.m. Each train gives the excursionist half an hour on the summit.

Official Directory

U. S. LEGATION.—Petropolis, CHARLES PARK BRYAN, Minister.

BRITISH LEGATION.—No. 1, Rua Visconde de Ita borahy (opposite Custom House), Petropolis

EDMUND C. H. PHIPPS, Minister.

AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 59, Rua 10 de Março, EDGEMUND STRICKER, Consul General.

BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 1, Rua Visconde de Itahorahy (opposite Custom House), WILLIAM G. WAGSTAFF, Consul General.

Church Directory

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.—Service is held every Sunday morning at 11 o'clock. There is a Celebration of the Holy Communion on the first and third Sundays in the month at 11 a.m. and on the second and fourth Sundays at 9 a.m. also on Saints' Days according to announcements. Baptisms and marriages at times to be arranged with the Chaplain, for whom communications may be sent to Craxley & Co. 36, Rua do Ouvidor.

Irvine Crawshaw, M. A., British Chaplain

71, Rua Mendonça de Sá, Icarahy.

IGREJA EVANGELICA FLUMINENSE.—Rua Largo de S. Joaquina, No. 173.—Divine service in Portuguese on Sundays. Prayer meeting at 10 a.m. Worship at 11 a.m. Biblical class to study the Holy Scriptures, at 5 afternoon. Gospel preaching at 6:30 p.m. on Wednesdays. Biblical study and preaching at 7 p.m.

JOAO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Pastor.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Largo do Carmo, English services at 12:30 p.m. Portuguese services at 10 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sundays: 7 p.m. Wednesdays: 7 p.m. THURSDAYS: 7 p.m. SUNDAYS: 11 a.m. and 4 p.m. Rev. FRANK WIEDERIKKER.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—No. 15, Travessa da Barreira. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m., and at 7 p.m. THURSDAYS.

ALVARO E. DOS REIS, Pastor.

Residence: On the Church premises.

BAPTIST CHURCH.—No. 22, Rua de Santa Anna. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m., and every Wednesday at 7 p.m.

W. B. BAGBY, D. D., Pastor.

Professional Directory

Dr. Wilhelm Friedrick Eisenlohr, German Physician, Office: 2, Rua General Camara, Consulting hours from 12 to 3 p.m.

Dr. Brissay, Surgeon, graduate of the Faculty of Paris. Specialist in diseases of females, urinary passages. Radical cure of hernias, hemorrhoids, tumors, surgical diseases of the bones, and urgent operations. Consultations from 1 to 3 p.m. Rua da Quitanda, No. 42.

Enas M. Ferraz, lawyer, specialist in commercial and civil cases, after long stay in London, is pleading in S. Paulo. Office: Rua de Santa Theresa n. 20 A—S. Paulo.

Miscellaneous.

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY.—No. 20, Rua d' Ajuda—H. C. TUCKER, Agent.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY.—Rua Sete de Setembro, No. 71.—On sale, the Holy Scriptures in Portuguese, English, French, German, Italian, Spanish and other languages.

JOAO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Agent.

BRITISH SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY AND READING ROOM. 31, Rua Gonçalves Dias.—Open from noon to 6 p.m.—For terms, apply to Librarian.

NO SHAMEN'S MISSION.—*First and Reading Room* 8, Rua Carneiro (formerly Imperatriz), 3rd floor; W. J. LUMBY, Missioner. Gifts of books, magazines, paper, etc., also of left-off clothing, will be gratefully received at the Mission, or at No. 27, Can. de la Cruz.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—No. 35, Rua da Quitanda, 2nd floor. Rooms open from 9 a.m. to 10 o'clock p.m. Secretary's office hours from noon to 1 o'clock p.m. Nicolau A. Rodrigues, President; Myroslaw A. Clark, General Secretary; R. A. W. Sloan, Hon. Treasurer.

WEST COAST ITEMS.

—According to a Para telegram of the 14th Colonel Viscarra has published a manifesto at Iquitos guaranteeing the rights of natives and foreigners. He had left for Cajamarca; it is said, to enlist recruits and then to march against Lima.

—A French commercial traveller has written a long and amusing account, in a Lima newspaper, descriptive of the delays and difficulties of dispatching goods through the custom-house at Callao. It took no less than sixteen days to get his samples dispatched. The officers work in a most leisurely fashion. Sometimes, in the midst of a transaction, they say, "How hot! I must go off to bathe!" "Will you return to-day?" says the astonished traveller, "Perhaps yes, perhaps not," yawns the official, and business is abandoned. When the samples were at length released, it was found that no fewer than 20 classes of charges had to be paid upon them. Although the complaint writes in a most diverting style with regard to the manners and customs of the Peruvian officials, making the best of the situation, as is the manner of his light-hearted countrymen, all business men will read the account with feelings of disgust. If the government of Peru desires to increase the trade of the country, they must take steps to reform their custom-house administration at once, or forfeit the respect of the commercial communities of the world.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—Bishop Stirling was in Asuncion, Paraguay, at the beginning of the month.

—The May receipts of the Montevideo custom house aggregated \$712,055.83, which shows an increase over the May receipts of the two preceding years.

—Telegrams from Buenos Aires of the 13th inst. state that the health authorities there have recommended the abolition of quarantine against Rio and Santos because the Argentine consuls report the sanitary condition of those ports to be favorable. "Whee!"

—From February 18th to May 31st there were 34 cases of yellow fever in this city, of which 23 were fatal. Compared to the deaths from other diseases, a total of 3,570, this is very small, and no doubt more have died of measles, over which much less fuss is made. The name of the disease is what frightens people most. "Give a dog a bad name and hang him." The ravages of tuberculosis here are much more terrible than those of yellow fever are even in places where there is yellow fever the whole year, yet no fuss is made over tuberculosis, which is very contagious. —*Buenos Aires Herald*.

—As regards the repression and proper punishment of murder, the law in Uruguay, as at present administered, is entirely inefficient. We really doubt if there is any other part of the world where it is treated with such leniency and even encouragement. The fault lies primarily with the codes and the procedure, but still more with the judges, scarcely any of whom seem to have a proper conception of their duty in the matter, which is as we have said above, to punish crime and violence, not to seek specious excuses for them. In this respect Uruguay stands far below many countries which, though they only rank as half civilised, do at least know how to punish their murderers. —*Montevideo Times*.

—In 1897 no less than 355 persons were killed in the province of Buenos Aires by stabbing or firearm wounds. This does not include suicides, accidents or other forms of violent death. Not one of these crimes has been properly punished. London has about six times the population of the province; yet a dozen murders a year are unusual. Here one a day in a population only one sixth that of London is usual, and simply because murder goes unpunished. The statistics are official. Of these murders 5 British subjects were the victims of fatal stabbing cases, and 1 of a shooting case. Two British subjects also died of burns in the same period, one in a railway accident, one by strangulation, three by drowning one by freezing and in all 15 British men and one woman in Buenos Aires province met with violent death in 1897. The total death roll in the same place and period among the British was 114 men and 37 women. —*Buenos Aires Herald*.

—Speaking of the decision of the sanitary authorities to reimpose quarantine against Buenos Aires, the *Montevideo Times* of June 9th says:—"After the experience of a few weeks ago, our readers know too well what this quarantine means—a dislocation of all the shipping arrangements, partial or entire suspension of the river service between the two ports, incumbrance of outward bound vessels, reduction of the passenger traffic to a minimum, delay in the receipt and despatch of correspondence, even of newspapers, an avalanche of complaints of the abuses perpetrated in Flores Island, and a general prejudice and inconvenience to commerce, shipping interests, the port in particular, and the whole republic generally. And all for what? The so-called yellow fever epidemic—though it is absurd to call it by so poisonous a term—has been current (we can certainly not say raging, when there have only been some 10 cases among three quarters of a million of inhabitants) for six or seven weeks. During the greater part and all the latter part of that time, there has been free communication between the two cities, yet there has not been the least suspicion of a case here and even if one did appear now, there is not the least fear of its spreading in the cold weather."

—Minister Finch writes from Montevideo, under date of March 23, 1899, that there appears to be an opening for United States enterprise in the construction of the port at that place. The cost of the work is estimated by Mr. Finch at from \$8,000,000 to \$10,000,000. Representatives of English, German, and French firms are endeavoring to obtain the contract, but bids from the United States are desired. Those wishing to bid should write to Mr. Finch in detail. —*U. S. Consular Report*.

—Of course it will never do to joke about a president, and especially such a president as General Roca, but we cannot help feeling that there is a certain amount of grotesqueness about the manner in which the presidential party that went to inaugurate the Neuquén railway got stuck in the mud owing to the floods on the line, and had to return without properly accomplishing their object, and almost worse, without their grand feed, the dining cars being flooded up in some other part of the line. The fiasco indicates a want of prevision, both on the part of the clerk of the weather and of those responsible for arranging the excursion. —*Montevideo Times*, June 4.

THE FOREIGNER'S STATUS.

The *Buenos Aires Herald* discusses the status of foreigners and foreign-erected newspapers in U. S. following sensible terms, which apply to us here as well as in Argentina:

Those who come here from abroad do so because they have a right to come, just as much as the native born Argentine has to remain, and it is not in the power of the Argentine congress and government to restrict this right and liberty. If an attempt should be made to do so, the result would be that a lesson would be taught the country it would not forget, as it was taught other countries which formerly tried this little game. Foreigners must be subject to the same laws and conditions as natives, neither more nor less, and no special laws should be passed or would be tolerated by other nations having treaty relations with this country. A foreigner may have the same right to criticise anything which it thinks calls for criticism as a native paper, and this by right and not by courtesy or hospitality; and I might as well be understood that the local foreign press regards the matter and takes its stand on the assumption of having equal rights and equal responsibilities with its native colleagues. We deny that the foreign press generally has been less patriotic than its native colleagues. Indeed, if a comparison should be forced upon us, we should say that the foreign press has been more truly patriotic than its partisan colleagues of the native press. We dislike these distinctions, preferring rather to count ourselves as Argentine, with the difference that some of us are printed in Spanish, others in French, others in German, and others in English, but all work, or should work, for the good and the honor of the republic. To secure this end, however, it is the height of imbecility to assert that criticism should not be freely indulged in, or unpalatable truths uttered whenever the occasion demands.

From *The Financial News*, May 17.

SOUTHERN BRAZILIAN RAILWAY.

The directors of the Southern Brazilian Rio Grande do Sul railway are pretty outspoken on the subject of the Brazilian funding scheme in the annual report which is to be submitted to the shareholders on the 25th inst.

"On June 16, 1898," they say, "Messrs. N. M. Rothschild and Sons notified through the press that the Brazilian government, instead of paying in gold as hitherto, had decided to pay the railway guarantees in five per cent. funding bonds, secured on the customs, during a term of three years from July 1, 1898." Then comes a plain statement of fact which will not be belied at Rio: "No previous intimation of this step had been given to the company, and no opportunity was afforded of discussing the intended change, or the consequences thereof, either directly with the Brazilian government or through Messrs. Rothschild." That was the unkindest cut of all, as *The Financial News* urged upon Brazilian bondholders at the time.

The directors of the Southern Brazilian Rio Grande do Sul instructed Mr. Duprat (the general manager) to proceed to Rio de Janeiro, to place before the authorities the serious loss which the company suffers under the funding scheme. "They regret, however, that the government has not, so far, seen its way to accede to any of the various proposals submitted to it by the company." If the directors of the company suppose that the Brazilian government is ever likely to accede to any proposals made in the interests of the foreign investor we are afraid they are indulging in a vain hope.

The guarantee on the line, it seems, has been paid with the usual promptness, but in funding bonds. The bonds received for the half-year ended in June were sold at an average of 73½ percent, realising £42,267,118.70, the amount due from the government for the same period being £53,240,148.51. The bonds for the second payment (the six months ended December 31, 1898), received since the closing of the accounts now submitted, have been sold at an average price of 89½ per cent., realising £17,655,178.71, the amount due being, as before, £53,240,148.51. Investors interested in the line may easily figure out for themselves what it has lost by the Brazilian default. We only hope that the outspoken language of the earlier paragraphs of the report, quoted above, will not lead the Brazilian government to attempt reprisals in some of the many ways with which it is familiar.

Banks.**LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED.**

Capital £ 1,500,000
 Capital paid up 750,000
 Reserve fund 600,000

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON.

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO

10, Rua da Alfandega

Draws on Head Office and the following Branches and Agencies:

LISBON, OPORTO, PARA,
 PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, SANTOS, SAO PAULO,
 CAMPINAS, RIO GRANDE DO SUL,
 PELOTAS, PORTO ALEGRE, MONTEVIDEO,
 BUENOS AYRES, ROSARIO DE SANTA FE, AND
 NEW YORK.

Also on:

Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co., LONDON.
 Messrs. Mallet Frères & Co., PARIS.
 Messrs. Schroder & Co., J. H. Schroder & Co.,
 nachf. HAMBURG.
 Messrs. Joh. Berenberg, Gossler & Co., HAMBURG.
 Messrs. Granel Broten & Co., GENOA.

BRASILIANISCHE BANK FÜR DEUTSCHLAND.

Established in Hamburg on 16th December,
 1887 by the Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft
 in Berlin and the Norddeutsche Bank in Ham-
 burg, Hamburg.

Capital. . . 10,000,000 Marks.

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO.

(Caixa 183)

Branch-offices in São Paulo and Santos

(Caixa 520.) (Caixa 185)

Draws on:

Germany.... Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft, Berlin
 Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg, Hamburg
 M. A. von Rothschild, Sohne, Frankfurt a M.
 England.... N. M. Rothschild & Sons, London
 Manchester and Liverpool.
 District Banking Company Limited, London.
 Union Bank of London, Limited, London.
 Wm. Brandt's Sons & Co., London.
 France.... Crédit Lyonnais, Paris and branches.
 Heine & Co., Paris.
 Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris, Paris.
 Lazard Frères & Co., Paris.
 De Neuville & Co., Paris.
 Portugal.... Banco Lisbon & Açores and correspondents.
 and any other countries.
 Opens accounts current.
 Pays interest on deposits for a certain time.
 Executes orders for purchases and sales of stocks, shares, etc., and transacts every description of banking business.

Petersen-Thiel,

Directors.

THE LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK, LIMITED.

LONDON: Princes Street, E. C.

PARIS: 16, Rue Halévy.

Rio de Janeiro:

No. 21, Rua da Alfandega.

Authorized by Decree No. 591, of 17th October, 1891.

Subscribed capital. £ 1,500,000
 Realised do 900,000
 Reserve fund 1,000,000

BRANCHES:

Paris, 16, rue Halévy, Pernambuco, Pará, Santos,
 S. Paulo, Leopoldo Aires, Montevideo, Rosario,
 Mendoza and Paysandú.

DRAWS ON:-

London and County Banking Co., Ltd.-LONDON.
 Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas.-PARIS.
 Banco de Portugal and agencies.-PORTUGAL.
 And on all the chief cities of Europe.

Also on:

Crown Brothers & Co.-NEW YORK.
 First National Bank of Chicago.-CHICAGO.

THE BRITISH BANK OF SOUTH AMERICA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: 2 A, MOORGATE ST.

London E. C.

Capital..... £ 1,000,000
 Idem paid up..... 500,000
 Reserve fund..... 350,000

Office in Rio de Janeiro:

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UNCLE ABNER'S RECOLLECTIONS.

FIRST IMPRESSIONS OF RIO.

And then, when Aunt Chloe and her daughters turned out at a *festa*, what a picture they made! They have been photographed many a time, but the camera could never give more than the outlines. It needs the brush of Alma Tadema to give life and color to such a picture. The glossy black skin and glistening white teeth, the full, short skirts heavily ruffled or flounced at the bottom, the spotless chemise with one or two hand's breadths of elaborate needlework at the top, the natty turban made of some light-colored material, the great gold ear rings and neck chains, very often solid and valuable, the dark-colored shawl thrown carelessly over one shoulder and drawn under the opposite arm, and the bare feet thrust into *tamanços* so small that only the toes and ball of the foot could find accommodation—it was a make-up that could not fail to delight the eye! Of course the proud owners of so much finery could not be slaves, except in cases where they were favorites. But there were many free Africans here in those days, and in some instances the slaves had secured control of their own time on terms sufficiently advantageous to permit them to lay up considerable money. And of these the most successful, perhaps, were the *quiladeiras*. I have seen them so prettily dressed, even when attending their portable fruit stands, that the newly-arrived foreigner could not help stopping to look at them. Perhaps the circumstance that these particular Africans were of a distinct tribe (the *Mina*) had something to do with their appearance, for they were certainly better types of men and women than the great majority of their color. And they were of superior intelligence also, for they were as good at a trade in small things as the whites.

Some of the small *festas* about Rio,—such as Copacabana, Gloria, S. Roque, Sta. Anna,—used to bring out our African Phyllis to special advantage. At Penha she ran the risk of spoiling her finery, but when the *festa* was near home and the weather was fine, all she had in fine linen, exquisite needlework and in solid gold and silver were brought out for inspection. And she was as proud of your admiration as any vain little girl ever was of her best clothes.

This, of course, was in sharp contrast to the miseries of slavery, but then Brazil is a country of contrasts—like many another. Under favoring circumstances the African can be as happy here as he has been miserable, and I am not sure but what the Anglo-Saxon might also see in it a terrestrial paradise

if he could only adapt himself to certain conditions. When the sun shines and there is a *festa* on, the African fairly glows with happiness. He is contented with little; he has no ambition to burden his mind and conscience with the care of his own wealth. He earns little and he spends it all, and thus the conditions of life are easily balanced. And there is a suspicion of rude philosophy in their simple modes of life of which the polite world knows but little. I once heard of an old African, whom we will call Simplicio, who had steady employment at a *Saúde* industrial establishment whenever he cared to misuse his time and strength with manual labor. And it goes without saying, that he often gave his outraged muscles and distracted mind a good long rest in order to restore their disturbed equilibrium. Once he had been away from work longer than usual, and a friend, meeting him in the Largo da Lapa, called out: *Olá, Simplicio, is n't about time you were coming back to work?* *«Não, Senhor»* replied the old dandy, with a twinkle in his eye, *vainda tem muita galinha em Botafogo»*

When you want a piano moved in these degenerate days, you can call in the proprietor of a special van to do it for you, and the instrument comes on its own feet, or in a natural position. You might even put a professor in the machine and, barring the broken pavement here and there, have him tune the instrument for you while it is being delivered. But in the old days, your piano came under very different conditions. I was startled one day by hearing a peculiar barbaric refrain, accompanied by the rhythmic sounds of a dull rattle-box. It proved to be a half-dozen stalwart black porters, of the old coffee-carrier type, carrying a piano through the street on their heads. The leader wielded the rattle, a large tin box partly filled with dried corn, or something of that character, and sang, or chanted the burden of a song, while his companions joined in with a refrain that was as musical as it was barbaric. And it drew us to the doors and windows to listen just as imperatively as the military brass band now does. Perhaps I'm prejudiced, or there's something wrong with my ear, but I'd give more to hear one of those African piano-moving teams of twenty-five years ago, with their deep mellow voices and wild refrain, than the best brass band that Rio can now turn out. And I am inclined to think that there is many an old stager, who would fall into line with me and follow the piano band with enthusiasm.

Of course, the times have changed, and in most respects they have improved. The simple ways of our fathers were often rough ways, and the changes since then have brought us more comfort, better conveniences, greater refinement, and all that! But, at the same time, has it brought us more happiness? When we were served in the days long since gone, it may have been rudely and imperfectly according to present standards, but there was a savor of good will in it which went a long way toward making us content with it. Black servants are not and never were models of cleanliness and intelligence. They love to gossip above all things, and they rarely have a correct sense of proportion and time. Give them two missions to attend to, and they will either mix them up or one will be forgotten. It is difficult to make them appreciate cleanliness, either in dress, or in their work. Of course there are noteworthy exceptions, but as a rule they will not sweep out carefully, nor wash floors, nor clean doors and windows, nor brush down cobwebs, nor do anything of that description. They simply do not understand the need of doing such things, and their old-time mistresses very rarely understood them either. Have you ever gone into an old-fashioned Brazilian house, where the work was done by slaves, and noticed the hand marks on the doors? I have seen crusts that had been accumulating for years, a crust that would have driven a New England housewife wild. And the floors! Did you ever see them

washing them, or even properly sweeping them? I once put up at a Cantagallo hotel with a friend, who had occasion to use his bag for some other purpose. So he removed his shirts and extra clothing and started to deposit them under the bed. But he didn't, for he found an accumulation of dust, dirt, etc., which completely staggered him. I do not believe the servants had ever swept the floor under the bed. And so it was with everything entrusted to their care, and yet they were so genial, so childish, so surprised and hurt with your complaints, that one rarely had the heart to be harsh with them. They really knew no better, and unless you managed to catch them young you could never train them to different ideas.

(To be continued.)

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Mr. J. F. FREITAS, proprietor of the old and well known Freitas Hotel, desires to advise his friends and former customers that he has reopened that hotel at No. 120 RUA DO RIACHUELO in a large and most attractive edifice acquired for this special purpose.

The new establishment is situated in one of the most attractive and healthy localities in the city, on a broad and quiet street, with transit for all central points of the city passing the door. It has a large and beautifully laid out pleasure garden, particularly suitable for ladies and children, and well-ventilated bath-rooms provided with hot and cold water.

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The apartments have been repainted and re-papered throughout and are luxuriously furnished. The dining-room has also been refitted, and no expense has been spared to make this

The most comfortable Hotel

in the city. The baths have likewise been improved. As before, particular pains will be taken to provide the guests of this hotel with a first class table, and with the best of service and attention. The electric train passes the door every few minutes, making it the most convenient as well as the pleasantest Hotel in Rio de Janeiro.

THE "WILMINGTON'S" CRUISE.

2,700 MILES UP THE AMAZON.

Washington advices of May 17th give the following account of the "Wilmington's" cruise up the Amazon from Manaus to Iquitos, Commisner Todd's report being dated at the last-named place on April 13th, the date of arrival there:

"No charts exist of the waters between Manaus and Iquitos. Rough plans showing the track of steamers at the time of publication of these plans were obtained at Manaus. They contained no hydrographic information and were found to be wholly useless and cannot be considered of any value. In fact, it may be stated that charts issued three months after being made are of no use in these waters, owing to the very rapid changes that occur and must necessarily occur in such a rapid current, in such a great body of water, assisted by immense effluents pouring in from both sides. Islands in existence at this season disappear before the next, and others are formed, entirely changing the channel, and only by frequent soundings of the pilots themselves, giving information to their fellows at either end of the trip, can they keep the run of the navigation of the stream. While not less than seven fathoms of water can be found on the trip from Manaus up, the pilots explained that at the rising period of the river, as at present, so great changes occurred between their trips that the frequent use of the lead at various points was imperative. So I conclude that, except for general information at the present time, the hydrographic notes taken and the corrected plans forwarded will prove of no value for navigating purposes."

"The general character of the river from Manaus to Iquitos is practically the same as from Pará to the former port. For the first 500 miles above Manaus but few people were settled along the banks; from that point onward the number gradually increased as we approached Tabatinga, within thirty miles of which the land above high water was quite thickly populated. Nothing like so much high land was encountered between Manaus and Iquitos as was found between Pará and Manaus."

"Approaching the Brazilian boundary at Tabatinga at 7:30 p.m. the 11th inst., the Wilmington passed into the waters of Marañon and stopped at the Peruvian frontier station, five miles above, to notify the officer in charge of the purpose of the Wilmington to proceed into Peruvian territory. At this point, Latier, is stationed a Lieutenant of infantry with a small squad of Peruvian soldiers as a frontier guard. All vessels ascending the river are expected to stop and be boarded. The commanding officer was found to be absent, thirty miles down the river, and one of the soldiers came forward and was informed of the purpose intended, and as he offered no objection the Wilmington proceeded toward Iquitos. In the Marañon river comparatively little driftwood was encountered, only grasses and light pieces of wood being observed."

"The banks of the Marañon, where there is land high enough to be above high water, is very much more thickly settled than in the lower rivers, and the character of the people changes from Portuguese and Brazilian Indians to Peruvian and Peruvian Indians. It is also observed that cattle ranches, on which were observed beef and sheep, was not more frequent than lower down below Manaus."

"One of the first needs of the Amazon valley is meat foods, and the upper regions seem to be in better shape in this respect than those lower down. The city of Manaus, containing 40,000 people, is often without beef for two weeks, and they explain this scarcity by saying that last year, owing to an unprecedented rise in the river, a greater proportion of the cattle in the valley were drowned, but I learned upon further inquiry that this scarcity had always existed, but was more keenly felt now than formerly, owing to the rapid increase in population in Manaus. The city of Pará with 150,000 people, is fed by cattle brought from Argentina, 4,000 miles away. There is almost equal scarcity of vegetables in the valley; consequently the prices for these two staples, meat and vegetables, are very high. There is a fine opening for energetic, healthy people to take up this line of business from Pará to Iquitos."

"It has been found that the distances given in the sailing directions are in error as follows: From Pará to Manaus, given as 555 miles, should be increased by 55; from Manaus to Tabatinga by 57; from Tabatinga to Iquitos by 32 miles, all due to the changes in the channel from time to time, and these correct distances will apply only for two or three years; consequently in making the trip from Pará to Iquitos the Wilmington has steamed 2,700 miles up the Amazon and its tributaries against an adverse current, averaging for its entire distance about three knots. Referring to the sailing directions, some of the towns entered therein as existing do not now exist, and others take their places. These towns appear to be as changing as the river itself, but the pilots, keeping run of the old sites, pointed them out as the Wilmington proceeded up the stream."

"I shall remain at this point not exceeding three days, then return to Manaus, stopping en route at such places as may be deemed advisable, for a few hours, to take fresh provisions and to pick up such living animals as are to be had, in accordance with the department's instructions. Unless otherwise instructed upon return to Manaus I shall fill up with coal, if obtainable, and obtain Madras River pilots and proceed to San Antonio, the head of navigation of that river. I expect

to reach Pará concluding the Amazon cruise, between May 3 and 10.

"There have been a few cases of mild form of malarial fever among the ship's company within the last ten days, but as it yields readily to quinine treatment I anticipate no trouble from this disease, incident to these waters. Otherwise the health of officers and men continues good."

MR. DOOLEY'S OPINION OF THE "PHILIPPINES."

"Mr. Dooley, a whose original views on life, politics, and manners have delighted American and English readers, has recently set out in the *Chicago Journal* his opinion of Aguinaldo and what should be done with him."

It will be remembered that Mr. Dooley's original is said to be an Irish-American saloon keeper, whose quaint opinions arrested the attention of an American journalist, who promptly transferred the saloon keeper's philosophy to a series of word sketches, which have since won generous praise wherever the English language is spoken.

"When we plant what Hogen calls th' 'starry banner' in freedom in th' Philippines," said Mr. Dooley, "an' give th' 'sacred blessing' of liberty to th' poor, down-trodden people in thim unfortunate isles—dam thin—we'll learn thim a lesson."

"Sure," said Mr. Hennessy sadly, "we have a thing or two to learn ourselves."

"But it isn't fr to learn us," said Mr. Dooley. "Tis not fr thim wretched an' degraded crathurs, without a mind or a shirt in their own, fr to give lessons in politeness an' liberty to a nation that many-fathers more drestress beef than any other imperial nation in the wurld. We say to them: 'Naygurs,' we say, 'poor, dissolute, unskivered wretches,' says we, 'wthin th' crool land in Spain forged mannales fr ye'er limbs, as Hogen says, who was it crossed the say an' struck off th' come-alongs? We did, by dad, we did. An' now, ye mis'able, childish minded apes, we propose fr to learn ye th' uses of liberty. In every city in thim unfair land we will erect school-houses, an' pucker-houses, an' houses iv correction, an' we'll learn ye our language, because 'tis easier to learn ye ours than to learn ourselves yours, an' we'll give ye clothes if ye pay fr thim, and if ye don't ye can go without, and when ye'er hungry ye can go to th' morgue—we mane th' 'resht'ran'—at a good square meal iv army beef."

"An' we'll send th' gr-rent Ghu'al Hagan over fr to learn ye etiket an' Andrew Carnegie to learn ye patricianism with blow holes in it, an' Ghu'al Alger to learn ye to hold out a jok, an' when ye've become enlightened an' have all th' blessing's iv civilisation that we don't want, thim'll count ye wan. We can't give ye anny votes because we haven't more thin enough to go round now, but we'll drowt ye th' way a father shud thend his children if we have to break ivy bone in ye'er bodies. So come to our arms,' says we."

"But glory be, 'tis more like a rasslin' match than a father's embrace. Up gets this little monkey of an Aguinaldo an' says he: 'Not for us,' he says. 'We thank you kindly, but we believe,' he says, 'in patricianism' home industries,' he says, 'an', he says, 'I have on hand,' he says, 'an' for sale, a very superiory brand iv home-made liberty like ye'er mother used to make,' he says. 'Tis a long way fr'm ye'er point to here,' he says, 'an' be th' time a cargo iv liberty,' he says, 'got out here an' was handled by th' middlemen,' he says. 'It might stop,' he says. 'I don't want anny col' storage or embargoed liberty,' he says. 'What we want an' what th' reliable house of Aguinaldo,' he says, 'supplies to th' thrade,' he says, 'is fr-sh liberty, r-right off th' far-run,' he says. 'I can't do annything with ye'er proposition,' he says. 'I can't give up,' he says, 'th' rights fr which fr five years I've fought an' bled ivry man I could reach,' he says. 'Unless,' he says, 'ye'd feel like buyin' out th' whole business,' he says. 'I'm a patricite,' he says, 'but I'm no bigot,' he says."

"An' there it stands, Hinissy, with the indulgent parent kneelin' on the stomach iv his adopted child, while a dillygation from Boston bristles thim with an umbrella. There it stands, an' how it will come out I dinnaw! I'm not much iv an expansionist meself. Fr th' last thim years I've been thyrin' to decide whether 'twad be good policy an' time to me traditions to make this here bar two or three feet longer, an' many's th' night I've laid awake thyrin' to puzzle it out. But I don't know what to do with th' Philippines anny more thin I did las' summer, before I heard tell iv thim. We can't give them to anny wan without makin' th' wan that gets thim feel th' ivy Doherty felt to Chaney when Chaney med' a friendly call an' give Doherty's child th' measles. We can't sell thim, we can't ate them an' we can't throw thim into th' alley when no wan is lookin'. An' 'twad be a disgrace fr to lave before we've pounded these frindless an' ongrateful people into insinibility. So I suppose, Hinissy, we'll have to stay an' do th' best we can, an' lave Andrew Carnegie to secede fr'm th' Union. They're wan consolation, an' that is if th' American people can govern thimselfs they can govern annything that walks."

"An' whut'd ye do with Aggy—whut'd ye call him?" asked Mr. Hennessy.

"Well," Mr. Dooley replied, with brightening eyes, "I know whut they'd do with him in this ward. They'd give that patricite whot he asks, an' thim they'd throw him down an' take it away fr'm him."

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A. J. LAMOURÉUX, Editor and Proprietor

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RIO DE JANEIRO, JUNE 20th, 1899.

Two bills were introduced in the chamber of deputies during the past week which should be united and passed without delay. And if they could by any means be rendered immediately effective so much the better. One of these bills provides that congressmen shall receive pay only for the regular session (four months), while the other provides that they shall be paid only for actual attendance. The mere introduction of these bills shows that earnest, honest men are beginning to recognize the evil of non-attendance—an evil which is depriving the country of the legislation it needs while not relieving it of the heavy expense of such legislation. At the beginning of the regular session it is not uncommon for weeks to pass without a quorum, and every year, without exception, we see important measures such as appropriation bills postponed to the closing days of the regular session, but of the supplementary sessions, and then passed so hastily that proper consideration can not be given to them. Morally, this is criminal—if we may speak of a moral offense in such terms. A member of congress is elected and paid for doing certain public work, and if he avoids this, if he fritters away his time outside the congressional chambers, or attends to private business affairs during the sessions of congress, he is guilty of so serious an offense, aside from the moral turpitude involved, that it should be made punishable as a crime against the state. In private affairs the man who engages to render a definite service and receives pay for his work, can be prosecuted for breach of contract, or breach of trust, if he fails to meet his obligation. This being so, why should not a member of congress be held accountable in the same manner? He is in reality a public servant, a representative of others employed to perform certain public services. He is paid for the work and is expected to give his time and attention to the interests of those who pay him. If then he fails to attend the sessions of congress without just cause, he is guilty of a breach of trust and should not only forfeit the pay, which he has not earned, but should be held responsible for breach of trust and the prejudices caused by his neglect of duty. As for the two bills now before the chamber of deputies (which, it may be easily foreseen, will not be adopted this session), neither of them will be sufficient by itself to correct the abuse. They are dealing with men who lack patriotism and who have no respect for their obligations. Their conduct clearly proves. If the bill is adopted which suspends payment for supplementary sessions, it will not compel congressmen to attend to business during the regular session, nor will it compel them to attend the supplementary sessions. The work of congress will therefore not be done, and there will be no way of obliging these congressmen to do it. And if the second bill, that of paying only for actual attendance, which is perhaps the better of the two, be adopted

it will still fail to remedy the abuse, for members will find means to avoid the penalty of non-attendance and the country will continue to be saddled with the costs of supplementary sessions. It will be quite as easy for congressmen to turn up and answer roll call, as it is for the employers of public departments to sign the attendance book. The actual need is something more rigid than either of these bills—something that will suspend all pay for supplementary sessions and for non-attendance, and something that will strike a congressman's name from the rolls altogether if he fails to report within a specified time after the opening of congress and if he is absent a certain number of days without cause. It should be made impossible, also, for a man to draw his pay as a member of congress and yet give the greater part of his time to private or professional business affairs in this city. It should be assumed that the country needs his services for at least four months in the year, and if he accepts the service then it should be held that his full time must be placed at the disposition of congress.

In the editor of the *Brazilian Review*, instead of calling on the minister of finance for instructions, will consult the *Diário Oficial* of the 9th instant, he will find a reply to the petition of the Brazilian Coal Co. for payment of the differences of exchange, about which there has been so much discussion. And the reply is: *indeferido*—a refusal to pay, instead of what the B. R. promised so glibly some time ago.

We are gratified to learn from Col. Jacques Ourique that there has recently been a marked improvement in the spirit displayed in the army, which, it seems, is becoming convinced of the futility of its wish to control the politics of the country. Improvement in this respect was very much needed, and, if it is real and persistent, it will certainly contribute no little to the efficiency of the army. In this connection we venture to hope that the war department will thoroughly comprehend that the Brazilian army in order to be efficient must necessarily be small, for the country is not rich enough to maintain properly a large standing army. All efforts made to avoid reducing the present number of officers and men can be successful only at the cost of the relinquishment of the hope of materially improving the army's efficiency.

The case quoted in another column in regard to the imprisonment of three sailors at Buenos Aires for a period of three years for the alleged smuggling of three bottles of whiskey and a waterproof, may be very funny. But how about the infinite injustice of the thing? After three years in prison for so trivial an offense, a judge suddenly finds that the penalty for it is only two months' imprisonment. They were then given an order on the custom house for their property, for which they were expected to pay duties of course, and when they found the whiskey had turned to water and the waterproof to cut-holes and refused to take them out, the steamship company which employed them three years ago is shut out of port privileges until this arbitrary order is satisfied. For acts of monumental stupidity and injustice the Argentine official is certainly without a peer. He is neither incommoded by the absurdity of his conduct, nor the manifest illegality of his orders. And not the least surprising part of it is the upathy which is shown in such cases by the representatives of foreign powers. Why should these sailors have remained in prison three years for so trifling an offense and without trial? And why should a steamship company be subjected to such an absurd requirement? And, above all, why should not these unfortunate sailors be entitled to damages for false imprisonment? It is "funny" to be sure, but it is profoundly and criminally unjust as well! Let us laugh over it if we feel like doing so, but at the same time let us ask the Argentines to laugh also—on the other side of the mouth.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE LUPTON MEMORIAL.

To the Editor.

Sir.—Half the truth is often worse than a lie. That barely half the truth is told by the person who furnished the report of what took place at the meeting held on the 7th inst. (the only one at which I was able to be present) I boldly affirm. That he has shown lamentably bad form, considering the object in view, must be obvious to all.

There were present at the meeting Messrs. Speers (presiding) MacNicol, Conner, Pennington, Nottmann, Shaw and myself. It was proposed by Mr. MacNicol and seconded by Mr. Pennington that the memorial should take the form of a stained glass window and tablet in the Anglican Church. In speaking to his proposal Mr. MacNicol claimed for it the merits of permanence, prominence and being situated in the building that was associated with so much of the good work of the late Mrs. Lupton. He admitted that his pro-

posal lacked the element of charity, but found a precedent for this in Holy Scripture in the mounting of Christ's feet. The suggested Hospital Bed Endowment, he admitted, had the element of charity in it, but he considered it a most unsuitable form of memorial on account of lack of permanence, the hospital, in his opinion, not offering sufficient guarantee of endurance. Lack of prominence, a sick person naturally seeking seclusion, and consequently his bed would be secluded, and altogether in his opinion the proposed bed endowment was entirely unsuitable for the object in view.

In proposing that a fund, to be called the "Lillian Lupton Memorial Fund," should be raised and invested, the revenue from which should be applied to defraying the cost of the maintenance of a bed for poor patients to be called the "Lillian Lupton Memorial Bed," in the Hospital Samaritano, I said this proposal had many advantages over that so ably advocated by Mr. MacNicol. It undoubtedly had the advantage of charity thus perpetuating what was one of the most eminent features in the character of the late Mrs. Lupton. As to prominence, if this is to be considered a recommendation the Hospital plan most undoubtedly is to be preferred as not only would the income from the memorial fund figure in the Hospital published reports for all time, I hoped, but a tablet at the head of the selected bed would be seen and read by many more than would ever see a window and tablet in the Anglican Church. Further, in my persons had conscientious objections to stained glass windows with grotesque figures and illegible inscriptions in churches and I included myself among that number. Also the late Mrs. Lupton had very many intimate German, Brazilian and Italian friends who would no doubt wish to take part in perpetuating her memory. These friends might never enter the Anglican Church as they certainly seldom if ever have done in the past, while many of these friends are at present actively interested in the Hospital.

The vote was taken and there voted, for Mr. MacNicol's proposal, Messrs. MacNicol, Conner and Pennington; against, myself. The other gentlemen present did not vote, but Mr. Shaw, if I understood him rightly, expressed some preference for a memorial embracing charity.

Mr. MacNicol announced then his desire to amend his proposal, adding that any surplus left over after providing for window and tablet should be in some way devoted to the Hospital Samaritano. As I had announced that half a dozen persons had promised support to the Hospital Bed plan, Mr. MacNicol's further proposal looked so like attempting a compromise, always an unsatisfactory thing, that I proposed it he not accepted and after some others had expressed a similar view it was withdrawn.

I then stated what I presumed would appear to all a logical conclusion from what I had formerly stated as to my conscientious objections to stained glass windows in churches, that I would be unable to serve on the Committee, but that the contribution I had destined to give would not remain in my pocket even though my so doing should lack the prominence so dear to Mr. MacNicol. The meeting then terminated. I appeal to the gentleman who presided to say if this is a fair account of what transpired, and I ask your readers to compare it with the garbled and biased account given by your correspondent. I express my sincere regret that the lack of truthfulness and display of bad taste and personal animus on the part of your correspondent have made this letter necessary.

I remain,

Yours obediently,

W. LOUDON STRAIN.

It would be most unfortunate in every respect for our São Paulo friends to continue this controversy further—not because of honest differences of opinion as to the best form which a memorial should take, but simply because it drags in the name of a lady who was not only charitable to a fault, but who would have been extremely pained to see her friends falling out with each other over such a matter. It would seem that the decision of seven gentlemen, of whom only four voted, should not be considered final, in view of the differences of opinion which have arisen. To honor the memory of so good a lady, the united and harmonious action of the whole community is needed. Why not try to get that before going further? We know how difficult it is to get our foreign communities here in Brazil to attend a public meeting and take a decided part in its proceedings. But it is worth trying, and if it is not successful then let individuals do what seems to them right without prejudice to others. We are glad to make these remarks because our correspondents have arrived at *via de facto*, and we should rather see them compromise than continue.—Eds. NEWS.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES

JUNE 12.—*Chamber of Deputies*.—There was read a message from the President asking for a deficiency appropriation of 39,352\$500 for the war department. The bill for altering the new tax regulations passed in 1st discussion.

JUNE 13.—*Senate*.—The senate rejected the bill for a loan of 1,000,000\$ to each of the states of Goiás, Rio Grande do Sul, Bahia, Maranhão and Paraíba and postponed the bill regulating the classification and promo-

tion of the 2nd lieutenants and ensigns commissioned on Nov. 3, 1894.

JUNE 14.—*Chamber of Deputies*.—Deputy Francisco de Sá spoke against the bill on the new tax regulations. This bill, he said, does not grant the relief for which business men ask. He offered amendments abolishing the registration tax and providing for the stamping of merchandise in the act of sale. Deputy Herculano de Sá also offered an amendment containing a similar provision. Deputy Serzedello defended the bill.

JUNE 15.—*Chamber of Deputies*.—There was received a message from the President asking for a deficiency appropriation of 88,175\$555 for forage and accoutrements for the transportation corps, cavalry and field artillery. Deputy Alfredo Ellis introduced a bill on the pay of members of the next congress. According to this bill the pay will continue to be 75\$ per month, but congressmen will no longer receive pay during the extension of the regular session. States that wish to contribute to the pay of their representatives in congress may pay the respective sums into the Federal treasury thirty days before the opening of congress. If these sums are insufficient, the treasury will complete them. Deputy Luiz Adolpho severely censured the government for sacrificing the autonomy of the state of Mato Grosso to the ambition of the minister of finance. He informed the chamber of news which he had received from that state, and moved to ask the government for information on the subject. It was answered by Deputy Cassiano, who defended the government.

JUNE 16.—*Senate*.—Senators Antonio Azevedo and Rodrigues Alves discussed political affairs in Mato Grosso. The former read a telegram from the governor of the state, who says that the federal government's pretended neutrality amounts in reality to aiding and abetting the adversaries of the state government. These adversaries under the cover of the federal government's support, continue under arms and commit all kinds of abuses. Under these circumstances, says the telegram, it will be impossible to hold the gubernatorial election on the 30th inst.—*Chamber of Deputies*.—Deputy Henrique Vaz introduced a bill on the pay of the members of the next congress. This bill contains a provision for deducting from congressmen's pay a sum corresponding to the days on which the respective congressmen fail to attend the sittings of the chambers. Deputy Alfredo Ellis withdrew the bill which he had introduced for regulating the pay of the members of the next congress. Deputy Oliveira Braga introduced a bill for restoring Durão de Guegnay to active service in the navy. The army bill was voted in 2nd discussion and Deputy Augusto Montenegro's bill for a redemption and guarantee fund passed without debate in 1st discussion.

JUNE 17.—*Chamber of Deputies*.—Deputy Luiz Adolpho called attention to the contradictions in the statements made by those who defend the conduct of the government towards the state of Mato Grosso. He pointed out circumstances showing the existence of an understanding between the government and the leaders of the governor's adversaries when the latter attacked the city of Cuiabá.

COFFEE NOTES

—The *Moniteur des Intérêts Matériels* says the coffee crop of 1895 with 6,500,000 bags realized 25,000,000\$. The result induced increased production, but in 1896 the exportation of 9,500,000 bags only brought in 25,100,000\$, and the 10,000,000 bags in 1897 only realized 15,000,000\$.

—It is stated that near Cravinhos, S. Paulo, a plantation with 50,000 coffee trees, formerly valued at 181,000\$, has been bought by Dr. Alfredo Pujol for 22,000\$. The journal from which we take this item estimates the growing crop at 30,000 arrobas; but this is evidently a mistake, for, although there is no lack of individual instances in which trees bear even more than 20 lbs. of coffee each, we have never before heard of a whole plantation's averaging a third of that yield per tree.

—The conflict between the Sugar Trust and Arbuckle Brothers is centering here in the East, where prior to the war package coffee had a very limited sale. Very heavy advertising is being done by the rival interests to create a demand for package coffee. The Woolson Spice Company is now operating a roasting establishment in Brooklyn, and the war never was more vigorous than at present. The profit is pretty well out of sugar refining and cut to narrow margins on coffee, with the benefits, if there are any, going to the consumers.—*American Grocer*, May 17.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—The news of a projected revolution in Rio Grande, which was telegraphed from Buenos Aires, is denied in Rio Grande.

—A planter, Dr. Amos L. Post, residing at S. João da Boa Vista, S. Paulo, has been successful in raising alfalfa there, and it is said that his crop next year will aggregate 400 tons. If Brazilian planters would follow this good example they would have less to complain of when the price on one particular article goes down.

—The *Commercio de S. Paulo* recently published a statement that a young Italian in that city had been repeatedly arrested by the police on trifling charges, which were never brought to trial, and that finally he was arrested and disappeared. It now appears that he was deported, and that the cause of the persecutions was a love affair in which a police official was his rival.

—Ex. President Prudente de Moraes paid a visit to São Paulo and Santos last week, where he was received with demonstrations of personal esteem.

—On the 18th inst. the legislature of the state of Rio de Janeiro adopted the report of the committee on the constitution, which declares unconstitutional the governor's veto of the law passed by that legislature on the 29th of last November for regulating the municipal government of Campos. The legislative has consequently resolved to disregard the veto and promulgate the law.

—After repeating a story about the soldiers of the 13th Infantry getting drunk and disorderly in San Francisco, the *S. Paulo* *Barba* *Popular* says that there will be a case of aiming ourselves with bottles of gin or whiskey. Sure enough, colleague! But perhaps it may turn out that the 13th Infantry will decide to fight first, and drink afterwards. What then?

—We have received the official report of Mr. T. C. Dawson, secretary of legation on the diamond and gold mining in Minas Geraes, which was forwarded to the United States by Minister Bryan on the 12th March last and has now been printed. We regret that our crowded columns this week do not allow us to deal at length with the interesting report, which is most clearly written and of the most absorbing interest throughout all its 19 pages. Next week we hope to be able to deal with it.

—How the postoffice is managed in the provinces is admirably illustrated by the service between S. Paulo and Castro, Paraná, where the route established before the time of railways is still maintained. A letter mailed in S. Paulo could go via Santos, Petropolis, Curitiba and Ponta Grossa, by rail and steamer in three or four days. Instead of using this route the S. Paulo postmaster continues to send letters overland, taking from 21 to 27 days on the journey. It would seem that the provincial mind is still a century behind time, groping about in the days of fallow tips and across-country post-horns.

—St. Anthony is the patron saint of Juiz de Fora, and the pious citizens of that city have an interesting custom of celebrating his beloved saint's day by the distribution of plumed loaves of bread to the poor. The plugging or doleage consists of opening this loaves and inserting 2000. Originally this implied the introduction of a 2000 silver piece, which was as easy as putting a gold ring in a cake, but now when we have only paper the operation is not so easy. In the distribution last week, which was effected by a local society called the "Associação do São Antonio," 40 loaves were given out, making 3,920 loaves short in one day.

—On the 25th inst. an interesting congressional election will be held in the 1st district of the state of Rio de Janeiro. The governor's candidate is Dr. Rangel Pestana, who for many years was a journalist in the state of S. Paulo, where he still resides as agent for the Banco da República. In the 1st part of Marcelino Peixoto's administration Dr. Rangel Pestana, who resumed the director's cause, was made president of that bank and, while thus holding office, he attempted under the cover of married law and in a manner that certainly does him no credit, to get possession of the *foral* *da* *cidade* of S. Paulo in the first republican congress he presented S. Paulo in the Senate, but has not yet been able to obtain a seat in either chamber. Although at the present time the success of an official candidate is regarded almost as a foregone conclusion, it appears that a determined effort will be made to defeat Dr. Rangel Pestana in the election on the 25th.

RAILROAD NOTES

—The documents relating to the judicial liquidation of the S. Paulo and Santos Amaro railway are now in the hands of the judges.

—It is said that the B. do Horizonte branch which the governor of Minas wants to sell to the Central railway, cost over 3,000,000. The road, we understand, is not paying expenses, hence the desire to unload it on the national government. "Concentration" seems to come high.

—There was a conference between the minister of finance and the representative of the German creditors of the Oeste de Minas railway on the 13th, but it led to no settlement of the difficulties which have arisen. It is said that the minister refused to accept the new proposals made by these creditors.

—An interesting, if not well informed and authentic, article on the Leopoldina railway and its prospects appears in the *South American Journal* of May 27th. We regret it is too long for reproduction in our cramped columns, and only mention the fact just now for the information of local shareholders.

—Reports are still current in S. Paulo of the sale of the train lines there to an American company. From what we can learn, it is not a sale of the line, but a partial transfer on condition that the foreign company puts in an electric plant. In all probability the foreigners will have the management of the lines.

—There was a serious disaster on the Macaeté and Campos section of the Leopoldina railway on the 14th inst., a passenger train being derailed, the driver killed and the fireman gravely injured. The passengers were compelled to return to Campos. A telegram to the *Pais* says that this line is in a bad condition and the rolling-stock ditto. The same telegram also there have been many accidents on the Rio Bonito line.

—The traffic receipts of the Leopoldina railway for the week ended 10th inst. were 223,187,000 as against 265,428,000 in the corresponding week of last year. After a long series of depressing returns comparing unfavorably with the previous years, the tide seems to have turned with this company, as not only do the receipts now exceed those of the corresponding weeks of last year, but there is a progressive increase in the gross receipts week by week.

—The secretary of agriculture of the state of São Paulo has imposed a fine of 1,000 on the Sorocabana Iron company for non-observance of the provision of law relative to the maintenance of the line and service. The company has been intimated to improve the section between Yfá and Itaipu within 30 days, which must offer all necessary security, or the fine will be doubled. It would be good policy to provide, also, that the company is legally responsible for all loss of life, personal injury, and damage to property which may be caused by such defective lines or negligent service.

—Mr. Charles Andrew has been appointed chief accountant of the Southern Brazilian Rio Grande do Sul railway, and will be out to take up his duties by the end of the month as he is a passenger on the "Nile," which left Southampton on the 9th inst. Mr. Andrew possesses a very extensive experience of foreign work, having held responsible positions of trust in India, Venezuela, and Brazil, in connection with the well known railway constructing house of Messrs. Cubitt, Son & De Lunge. His knowledge of the language and customs of the country, combined with his social and business qualifications, render the appointment eminently appropriate.

—Gov. Silviano Brandão wishes to sell the B. do Horizonte railway to President Campos Sales for 3,000,000. "Silviano," remarks Smith, reminds me of Castro Urrutia. And thereupon Smith tells the following anecdote whose gray hair our readers, for Smith's sake (and for the sake of Smith's brother), will, we trust, try to respect:—"Buy this lottery ticket," said Castro; "I warrant it will draw the grand prize."—"What chance?" answered Smith entre nous we have private reasons for suspecting that in reality Smith was not the man, but, as that is immaterial, we give him the benefit of the doubt, why don't you keep it and draw the prize yourself? Smith (if it really was Smith) thought that this was conclusive, but he reckoned without his host. "Oh," he retorted, "I've taken a fancy to you, Smith, and I wish to help you along." "Silviano," adds Smith, "is trying to sell that road to B—Campos Sales. I mean—for 3,000,000 as a proof of the unconditional support that he promised him. And if that isn't proof enough, we shall next hear of his offering to sell him the town of Bello Horizonte (papulos and all) for 50,000,000,000."

SHIPPING NOTES

—A Buenos Aires telegram of the 14th inst. says that the Nor. bk. "Santiago," loaded with lumber, has been wrecked in Brighton bay.

—The captain of the port at Pernambuco deserves a little attention. Will the government take his case in hand? The dismissal of his colleague at Mandas for mistaken zeal has apparently not yet been communicated to him.

—Telegrams from the River announce that quarantine against Rio and Santos has been reduced to 48 hours observation at Buenos Aires, and to baggage disinfection at Montevideo, which means about 24 hours delay at Flores Island.

—The U. S. transport "Abarende" arrived at Montevideo on the 29th ult., en route for Pago Pago bay, in one of the Samoan islands, where the United States government is building a coaling station. The ship was loaded with 3,000 tons of coal and 2,000 tons of building materials.

—A Valparaiso telegram of the 14th inst. says that the cruiser "New York," has arrived at Port Low (?) in distress, for want of coal. As the "New York" is Admiral Sampson's flagship in the North Atlantic, we may presume the foregoing telegram refers to the cruiser "Newark," about which some anxiety has lately been felt.

—The passengers who left Rio on the 17th inst. for Bahia, Pernambuco and New York, by the Lampart & Holt steamer "Coleridge," were the following: Messrs. Americo Martins, Finzolo Bioglio, J. B. Cavalcanti, Gabriel Marcone and wife, 11 third-class passengers and 6 first-class and 3 third-class passengers in transit from the River Plate.

—The Royal Mail steamer "Magdalena," which arrived in Rio on the 13th inst. brought the following passengers:—From Southampton: Mrs. and Miss Cazaly, Mr. Cazaly Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Jack and 3 children, Mr. and Mrs. J. Jones, Messrs. Chas. Innes Davidson, H. T. Thomas, Edwin H. Antes, Von Scholze and John R. Radford. From Vigo: Mr. José Molinas and wife, 11 third-class passengers and Miss Zulmira Ramos de Oliveira. From Lisbon: Messrs. Viscount Esteves de Moraes 2 sons and nephew, Arthur P. Lage, Pepe B. Benhaman, Manoel Gonçalves da Cunha and wife and Vicente Trigo. From Pernambuco: Mrs. Emma Conolly, Miss Lucy Conolly and Mr. Follet Holt. From Bahia: Dr. Almeida Paim, wife and child, Messrs. F. Edwards, M. Lucas de Souza, Alexandre Reisdal and A. Lemeler.

—A Pará telegram of the 14th inst. says that the Br. str. "Bolivar," from Liverpool, and bound for Iquitos, had been stopped there because of the refusal of the Peruvian consul to dispatch her for that port. It is to be presumed that this steamer belongs to the only line trading with Iquitos direct, and which made so much opposition to the Wilmington steamer voyage up the Amazon.

—The Lampart & Holt liner "Coleridge," which arrived in Rio on the 8th inst. from New York, Pernambuco and Bahia, brought the following passengers: Miss Elisabeth Brennan, Mr. and Mrs. H. F. McCrery, Messrs. Squire Sampson, Laiz, Mariulo d'Azevedo, J. M. Alphenfeld, J. Pereira Jr., Girmio C. Cammion and 5 third-class passengers. There were also 3 first class and 17 third-class passengers in transit for the River Plate. We regret that, through no fault of our own, this list was not published in our last issue.

—The passengers who arrived in Rio on the 14th inst. by the Royal Mail steamer "Dambes," were the following:—From Buenos Aires: General and Mrs. Reid, Mrs. G. Thayer, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Curtis, 3 children and maid, Comte L. d'Ussel, Miss Rosa Steinberg, Miss Rosa Grumbit, Mr. R. D. Jones and Mr. M. Quintana. From Montevideo: Miss Anna Lena, Mr. and Mrs. Jorge Campos and 3 children. From Santos: Dr. Pedro Pontual, wife and 2 children. Messrs. A. P. y Menos, P. Mello, J. de Souza Leães and wife, J. Klöcker, E. Gricom, D. P. Martins Francisco, Cynt Hoch, J. E. Bastos and B. Willmann.

—The departures by the same steamer on the same day were:—For Southampton: Mrs. Caldas Vianna, 3 children and servant, Rev. Thomas Collins Joyce, wife and 2 children, Mr. Charles Burgum and wife and Mr. Heleodoro Jaramillo and wife. To Cherbourg: Mr. Henri Brantme and wife. For Lisbon: Mrs. Constanta Teixeira, family and maid, Mrs. M. Costa Viana and 2 children, Messrs. M. Costa Viana and daughter and 3 children, M. J. Jorge Jr., wife and 6 children, Antonio G. Assom, F. S. Marques, José A. Miranda, J. T. Lima, Miguel S. Netto, wife and family (3), Manoel S. Rocha, wife and daughter, F. T. Continho, wife, 1 daughter and 2 servants, Benito M. Alchida, wife and family (3), José M. Silva, Dias, José and Antonio Ribeiro dos Santos, Antonio Augusto de Carvalho Pacheco, wife, child and maid, José J. Ratto, B. W. M. and wife and Antonio C. O. Vianna. For Pernambuco: Comte L. d'Ussel, Messrs. Paço G. Pereira Lima and wife, Alex. Seelig, F. S. Molinas, A. J. H. Lima and B. Alva. For Bahia: Messrs. A. J. Ruyton, R. J. S. Benjamin, John Harold and J. B. Costa T. da.

We quote from the *Buenos Aires Standard*.—A very funny case was reported yesterday. Two years ago a "guarda" of the customs was pounced on three sailors of a steamer of the Prince line who came ashore each with a bottle of whisky in his pocket and one water-proof between them. They were arrested as smugglers, and their captain, thinking they had deserted, sailed home without them. Now, three years after, the federal judge finds that the penalty for them is only two months' imprisonment and he has released them, ordering the whisky and the water-proof to be restored to them. But, when they went to the custom house to claim them, they found water instead of whisky in the bottles, and the water-proof almost all eaten by rats, so they left them there. Yesterday the agents of the Prince line were surprised out of their boots by an official notification that no more of their seamen would be despatched till they complied with the judge's order to withdraw the whisky and the water-proof from the custom house! As they had never heard a word of the case before, their wonderment may be imagined. What will they say at home to this execrable sample of how justice is administered here in even the simplest cases?

LOCAL NOTES

—It is said that the post-office will soon have a new director.

—It was stated yesterday that Chief of Police Sampaio Ferraz tendered his resignation, which, it was added, was at once accepted by the President.

—The commandant and officers of the Italian cruiser "Etruria" called on the President on the 14th inst. and were presented by the Italian minister, Count Antonelli.

—Amongst the arrivals by the *Magdalena*, were the wife, son and daughter of Mr. C. J. Cazaly, the courteous local representative of the Royal Mail Company, to whom we extend a cordial welcome.

—Our local readers will be concerned to hear that the signal mast on Castle hill, which was damaged by lightning nearly a year ago, is about to be repaired. And while the repairs are on, the signals will be off.

—The morning papers announce the acceptance of the resignation of Dr. Sampaio Ferraz as chief of police, and the appointment of Dr. João Brazil Silvado, director of the Benjamin Constant school, as his successor.

—Mr. A. Amaral of the Brazilian Coal Co. leaves on Thursday next for Para on a business trip. The Paysandu Club will lose its energetic secretary for two months, and all Rio sportsmen will wish Mr. Amaral a speedy return.

—Among the arrivals here by the L. & H. str. "Coleridge," we are pleased to note that Mr. Squire Sampson, for many years a well known resident of the state of São Paulo. Mr. Sampson is making us only a short visit on business.

—We are pleased to welcome Mr. John Jones of the Commercial Telegram Bureau, who with his daughter arrived here by the *Magdalena* on the 13th inst. Mr. Jones, as our local readers well know, is interested in the transmission of local stock reports by the tickers process.

—An all-time son's winter visited this section last week, beginning Monday evening, with a break early on Tuesday, and then continuing through to yesterday, raining almost continuously all the time. The thermometer at the sea level dropped to 62 1/2 degrees one day of the storm.

—Amongst the passengers who arrived here from New York by the *Coleridge* were Mr. and Mrs. H. F. McCrery. Mr. McCrery, who, as is well known, is a member of the firm of Messrs. H. H. Bond & Co., has come out on a short visit to Brazil, and we hope he will have a pleasant stay amongst us.

—For the son of Admiral Saldaña da Gama officers of the navy, the naval school, beneficent societies founded in honor of his memory and other admirers of the glorious deeds that immortalized his name, will cause masses to be said on the 23rd and 26th inst. at churches in this city and in other parts of Brazil and the River Plate countries.

—A correspondent, who has been watching the military drill in the Rio do Passim in the morning of last week, writes to us saying that amongst our imports should be a man in khaki kit, who could handle men a bit, and his baggage labelled Sergeant Whistman. Our commercial editor says he does not understand, and no one else has time to go into the question.

—What's the matter with Castle hill? The signal staff is under repairs and we are asked to do with it shipping signals, and now the astronomical balloon is burst and we are advised that there will be no meridian time until it is repaired. When the observatory is finished perhaps the sun and moon will inspect operations, and then our eclipse will be complete.

—Inviting for the reception of President Roer, the *Pais* says that he will be lodged in a suite of apartments at the Friburgo palace, that there will be a grand military review, a grand medal review, an official banquet, a grand ball, a special representation at the Lyceum of one of Carlos Gomes operas, an extraordinary horse race at the Derby Club's course, games and popular festivities.

—We are requested to state that a subscription has been initiated for the purpose of procuring a memorial window for the British Church in honor of the late Mrs. Quivle, whose many services to the church and whose charitable work in our community, would be fittingly and appropriately recognized in this manner. The subscriptions will be received, we understand, at the Lombard and River Plate Bank.

—We regret to announce that the Rev. T. C. Joyce, the well known Baptist clergyman of Santos, has been obliged to relinquish his mission in Brazil for reasons of ill-health. This quiet but heroic native endeared him to all his friends, while his earnestness in mission work made him beloved by the people. He left with his family by the *Paraná* and we sincerely trust the native air of his Irish hills will quickly restore him to good health.

—The *Joaze* has discovered that beggar children in the streets are instruments of an obnoxious speculation, being sent out to beg by lazy, money-grubbing wretches who take all their receipts at night. We called attention to this misdeed of traffic several years ago, but no steps were taken to suppress it. It is an abominable trade—that of professional begging—and it ought to be rigidly suppressed. A half of the old beggars in the streets represent impostors of the worst description who do not deserve a moment's pity.

—We would like to call attention to the timeliness and appropriateness of securing a window in the British Church for a memorial to the nurses of the Strangers' Hospital who have died, or who in future may die while discharging their difficult and sometimes perilous duties here. We owe them this recognition of their self-sacrifice and devotion, and we ought to make it a generous testimonial of our gratitude. It would be a memorial which their friends at home would approve, and one which would perhaps meet the approval of the greatest number of their friends out here.

—A telegram from Pará on the 14th inst. says that the *Provincia do Pará* has completely done for *The Rio News* on the Wilmington question. *The News* will accept our sincere condolences, writes Smalwy from his suburban retreat at the Retiro Sandoz, and if an obituary is required I'm ready to lend a hand. The paper that can be squelched by the *Provincia do Pará*, which has stood sponsor for those ridiculous statements about an accord between Uncle Sam and Cousin Bolivar, deserves a good send off for the next world, and you can count on the enthusiastic support of my old boots every time.

—We have been recently having a short season of opera, and the *nocturne academica* have been improving the opportunity to create disturbances, even to shouting insults at the people occupying boxes and stalls. Some of the papers are complaining of the rowdiness, but of course no one recommends effective disciplinary measures. If an ordinary citizen were to create one-tenth of the disturbance, he would be carried off to the police station and locked up. These youngsters should not, be treated any differently. On the contrary, their education and social position should keep them from the commission of such acts, and the punishment should therefore be all the more severe.

[illegible]

The shipments since our last report have been:

54,442 bags for the United States
21,209 " " Europe
3,473 " " Cape of Good Hope
2,074 " " River Plate, etc.
3,038 " " Consignee
72,134 bags.

The following ships sailed with coffee last week:

United States:

June 10 New York Br. str. *St. Paulo*..... 31,543 bags

Europe:

June 13 Algier etc. Br. str. *Chiff*..... 760 bags

14 Southampton etc. Br. str. *Danube*..... 907 bags

15 Algier etc. Br. str. *Columbia*..... 4,742 bags

16 Antwerp etc. Germ. str. *Moravia*..... 1,104 bags

16 Hamburg etc. Germ. str. *Rio*..... 5,339 bags

Elsewhere:

June 13 River Plate Br. str. *Magdalena*..... 2,111 bags

Consignee, various steamers..... 6,779 bags

The receipts for the past week were 54,442 bags, against 61,491 bags for the previous week and 53,131 bags for the week before.

Brokers' quotations, according to New York types were the following:

No. 6..... 115.00

7..... 100.00

8..... 100.00

9..... 97.00

The stock in all hands was estimated this morning at 101,589 bags, against 715,157 bags a week ago. The Santos stock is reported at 129,450 bags.

Daily receipts and shipments of coffee at Rio de Janeiro

	June 17	June 18
Receiv. Santos	115,200	115,200
Shipments Santos	10,600	10,600
Receiv. Santos	10,200	10,200
Shipments Santos	9,700	9,700

June 11

June 12

June 13

June 14

June 15

June 16

June 17

June 18

June 19

June 20

June 21

June 22

June 23

June 24

June 25

June 26

June 27

June 28

June 29

June 30

June 1

June 2

June 3

June 4

June 5

June 6

June 7

June 8

June 9

June 10

June 11

June 12

June 13

June 14

June 15

June 16

June 17

June 18

June 19

June 20

June 21

June 22

June 23

June 24

June 25

June 26

June 27

June 28

June 29

June 30

June 1

June 2

June 3

June 4

June 5

June 6

June 7

June 8

June 9

June 10

June 11

June 12

Rice.—The s.s. *Paraguassu* brought 300 bags of Rangoon rice from Hamburg, and the *Alvares* 100 bags from the same port. The demand continues good, and prices have been maintained at the rates of last week. First quality Rangoon rice is still quoted at 2.80 per bag of 60 kilos, second quality at 2.50 per bag, and *Aguilares* at 2.25 per bag.

Pink Pine.—There have been no arrivals. The market is weak, and prices are lowering. Brokers quote 3500 per dozen nominal.

White Pine.—There were no arrivals. The market is steady at 3500 per dozen.

Surge Pine.—No receipts. The market is dull and prices are quoted nominal.

Swedish Pine.—Receipts nil. The market is as dull as it can be.

Kerosene.—Receipts nil. The exchange market tells on this particular item more than any other, and prices rule steadily from 9500 to 9800 per case wholesale.

Turpentine.—Receipts nil. The demand continues to be good one and the market is firm at 18500 to 18700 per kilo.

Rosin.—No additions have been made to stock. The stock demand has caused prices to fall, and dark grades are now selling at 25000 per barrel, and light grades at 26000, a drop of 2000 all round.

Cement.—The arrivals in the past week were nil. The market is firm with a fair demand. Belgian cement continues to be sold from 17800 to 18000 per barrel, but English cement has improved in price, and is now selling from 25000 to 26000 per barrel.

Indian Corn.—The *Ataya* brought 400 bags from the River Plate. The demand is brisker than in the previous week, and prices have gone up. The latest quotations ranging from 7500 to 7800 per bag.

Wheat.—There have been no receipts from abroad, and the demand is a very small one. The produce of the local mills is still being sold at 3500 per 40 kilos.

Hay.—No receipts. In spite of the heavy stock, there has been a rise in prices, which are now quoted from 175 to 180 per kilo.

Cut.—The only arrival was the s.s. *Magalhães* which brought a cargo from Cardiff.

Coal.—There was an average supply during the week, and prices in several cases went down as will be seen from the following table:

Permanuco and Macell..... 26,500—27,500

Bahia and America..... 25,000—26,000

Campos..... 25,000—26,000

Angra and Paraty..... 26,000—27,000

Paraty..... 26,000—27,000

Alcalal of 30 to 35 deg..... 400—450

ditto..... 400—450

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

JUNE 18.

RIO GRANDE DO SUL.—Dut. by *Saphir*, 255 tons; 14 hrs; ballast.

JUNE 19.

ARRIVAL.—Br. by *C. R. C.* 1245 tons; Rouen; ballast.

JUNE 20.

ARRIVAL.—Br. by *Ville de Caen*, 317 tons; 1 errato ballast.

JUNE 21.

ARRIVAL.—Br. by *C. R. C.* 1245 tons; Rouen; ballast.

JUNE 22.

ARRIVAL.—Br. by *C. R. C.* 1245 tons; Rouen; ballast.

JUNE 23.

ARRIVAL.—Br. by *C. R. C.* 1245 tons; Rouen; ballast.

JUNE 24.

ARRIVAL.—Br. by *C. R. C.* 1245 tons; Rouen; ballast.

JUNE 25.

ARRIVAL.—Br. by *C. R. C.* 1245 tons; Rouen; ballast.

JUNE 26.

ARRIVAL.—Br. by *C. R. C.* 1245 tons; Rouen; ballast.

JUNE 27.

ARRIVAL.—Br. by *C. R. C.* 1245 tons; Rouen; ballast.

JUNE 28.

ARRIVAL.—Br. by *C. R. C.* 1245 tons; Rouen; ballast.

JUNE 29.

ARRIVAL.—Br. by *C. R. C.* 1245 tons; Rouen; ballast.

JUNE 30.

ARRIVAL.—Br. by *C. R. C.* 1245 tons; Rouen; ballast.

JUNE 1.

ARRIVAL.—Br. by *C. R. C.* 1245 tons; Rouen; ballast.

JUNE 2.

ARRIVAL.—Br. by *C. R. C.* 1245 tons; Rouen; ballast.

JUNE 3.

ARRIVAL.—Br. by *C. R. C.* 1245 tons; Rouen; ballast.

JUNE 4.

ARRIVAL.—Br. by *C. R. C.* 1245 tons; Rouen; ballast.

JUNE 5.

ARRIVAL.—Br. by *C. R. C.* 1245 tons; Rouen; ballast.

JUNE 6.

ARRIVAL.—Br. by *C. R. C.* 1245 tons; Rouen; ballast.

JUNE 7.

ARRIVAL.—Br. by *C. R. C.* 1245 tons; Rouen; ballast.

JUNE 8.

ARRIVAL.—Br. by *C. R. C.* 1245 tons; Rouen; ballast.

JUNE 9.

ARRIVAL.—Br. by *C. R. C.* 1245 tons; Rouen; ballast.

JUNE 10.

ARRIVAL.—Br. by *C. R. C.* 1245 tons; Rouen; ballast.

JUNE 11.

ARRIVAL.—Br. by *C. R. C.* 1245 tons; Rouen; ballast.

JUNE 12.

ARRIVAL.—Br. by *C. R. C.* 1245 tons; Rouen; ballast.

JUNE 13.

ARRIVAL.—Br. by *C. R. C.* 1245 tons; Rouen; ballast.

JUNE 14.

ARRIVAL.—Br. by *C. R. C.* 1245 tons; Rouen; ballast.

JUNE 15.

ARRIVAL.—Br. by *C. R. C.* 1245 tons; Rouen; ballast.

JUNE 16.

ARRIVAL.—Br. by *C. R. C.* 1245 tons; Rouen; ballast.

JUNE 17.

ARRIVAL.—Br. by *C. R. C.* 1245 tons; Rouen; ballast.

JUNE 18.

ARRIVAL.—Br. by *C. R. C.* 1245 tons; Rouen; ballast.

JUNE 19.

ARRIVAL.—Br. by *C. R. C.* 1245 tons; Rouen; ballast.

NAME	FROM	CONSIGNED TO
12 Vilna	B. Ayres 6 ds	Canary and Co.
13 Magdalena	Santa Rosa 17 ds	C. J. Capal
14 Magdalena	Cardiff 21 ds	Al. Martins
15 Chile	River Plate 4 ds	do
16 Livorno	New York 18 ds	W. Johnston & Co.
17 Danube	River Plate 4 ds	C. J. Capal
18 Colombia	Santos 18 ds	C. Clausen & Co.
19 Antisana	Glasgow 28 ds	Wilson Sons & Co.
20 C. America	Genoa 16 ds	Wilson Sons & Co.
21 Melbourne	Santos 21 ds	Roubaire & Co.
22 Pelotas	Hamburg 24 ds	E. Johnston & Co.
23 Rio	Santos 17 ds	do
24 Rio	Santos 17 ds	do
25 Cabral	Antwerp 28 ds	W. Gaimaraes & Co.
26 Paranaíba	Haver 17 ds	J. Laper
27 Les Andes	Marseilles 21 ds	Karl Valais & Co.
28 Islem	Trieste 21 ds	Roubaire & Co.
29 Londe	Wellington 21 ds	Wilson Sons & Co.
30 Induna	Cardiff 21 ds	P. I. Braziliera
31 La Plata	Bordeaux 10 ds	S. Montoux
32 C. Milano	Rosario 11 ds	II. Campos

Arrivals of foreign steamers.

NAME	FROM	CONSIGNED TO
12 Vilna	B. Ayres 6 ds	Canary and Co.
13 Magdalena	Santa Rosa 17 ds	C. J. Capal
14 Magdalena	Cardiff 21 ds	Al. Martins
15 Chile	River Plate 4 ds	do
16 Livorno	New York 18 ds	W. Johnston & Co.
17 Danube	River Plate 4 ds	C. J. Capal
18 Colombia	Santos 18 ds	C. Clausen & Co.
19 Antisana	Glasgow 28 ds	Wilson Sons & Co.
20 C. America	Genoa 16 ds	Wilson Sons & Co.
21 Melbourne	Santos 21 ds	Roubaire & Co.
22 Pelotas	Hamburg 24 ds	E. Johnston & Co.
23 Rio	Santos 17 ds	do
24 Rio	Santos 17 ds	do
25 Cabral	Antwerp 28 ds	W. Gaimaraes & Co.
26 Paranaíba	Haver 17 ds	J. Laper
27 Les Andes	Marseilles 21 ds	Karl Valais & Co.
28 Islem	Trieste 21 ds	Roubaire & Co.
29 Londe	Wellington 21 ds	Wilson Sons & Co.
30 Induna	Cardiff 21 ds	P. I. Braziliera
31 La Plata	Bordeaux 10 ds	S. Montoux
32 C. Milano	Rosario 11 ds	II. Campos

Departures of foreign steamers.

NAME	FOR	CARGO
12 Vilna	B. Ayres 6 ds	Canary and Co.
13 Magdalena	Santa Rosa 17 ds	C. J. Capal
14 Magdalena	Cardiff 21 ds	Al. Martins
15 Chile	River Plate 4 ds	do
16 Livorno	New York 18 ds	W. Johnston & Co.
17 Danube	River Plate 4 ds	C. J. Capal
18 Colombia	Santos 18 ds	C. Clausen & Co.
19 Antisana	Glasgow 28 ds	Wilson Sons & Co.
20 C. America	Genoa 16 ds	Wilson Sons & Co.
21 Melbourne	Santos 21 ds	Roubaire & Co.
22 Pelotas	Hamburg 24 ds	E. Johnston & Co.
23 Rio	Santos 17 ds	do
24 Rio	Santos 17 ds	do
25 Cabral	Antwerp 28 ds	W. Gaimaraes & Co.
26 Paranaíba	Haver 17 ds	J. Laper
27 Les Andes	Marseilles 21 ds	Karl Valais & Co.
28 Islem	Trieste 21 ds	Roubaire & Co.
29 Londe	Wellington 21 ds	Wilson Sons & Co.
30 Induna	Cardiff 21 ds	P. I. Braziliera
31 La Plata	Bordeaux 10 ds	S. Montoux
32 C. Milano	Rosario 11 ds	II. Campos

Foreign sailing vessels in the port of Rio de Janeiro, June 18th 1899.

NAME	ARRIVED	FROM	CONSIGNED
Ing White Wings	30	21 Baltimore	J. L. Bisset
British			
bk B. Wood	1264	Apr 18	Pescagosa To order
bk Gorette	994	30	Pescagosa To order
sp Maraboni	1154	May 3	Pescagosa To order
sp Glenburn	1479	31	Rangoon: N. Megaw & Co.
Danish			
bk Clara	1017	June 1	Chittagong N. Megaw & Co
bg Sophie	255	18	Rio Grande To order
German			
bk Olga	1310	May 3	Antwerp D. J. Silva & Co.
sp Altair	482	28	Leith
sp Constantine	418	18	Hamburg: II. Stoltz & C.
bg Calli	48	June 5	Hamburg: To order
Norwegian			
sp Noreg	1357	May 3	Pescagosa To order
Portuguese			
bk Asia	45	May 3	Valencia: B

Stocks and Bonds and Joint Stock Companies --- June 19th.

Emission	Circulation	Public Funds	Nominal Value	Last Quotation
399,438,800\$	262,137,500\$	Stock 5% currency (apólices)	1,000\$ 800\$ 200\$	89,000—89,500
104,957,000	104,556,000	Bonds of 1895	1,000\$ 800\$ 200\$	915 000—916 000
119,500	124,555 000	do 1897 6%	1,000\$ 800\$ 200\$	1,004 000—1,010 000
30,000,000	119,500	Stock 4% (gold), converted 1890	1,000\$ 800\$ 200\$	1,000 000—
31,885,000	11,384,000	Bonds, 4%	1,000\$ 800\$ 200\$	—2,400 000
105,694,000	24,673,000	Gold Loan, 1888, 6%	1,000\$ 800\$ 200\$	—1,450 000
17,500,000	18,350,000	Do do 1879, 4 1/2%	1,000\$ 800\$ 200\$	—1,800 000
	17,500,000	Do do 1889, 4 1/2%	1,000\$ 800\$ 200\$	—705 000
		State of Espírito Santo	1,000\$ 800\$ 200\$	—890 000
11,709,000	11,709,000	Idem 6%	1,000\$ 800\$ 200\$	—
5,000,000	4,328,300	of Minas Geraes, 5%	1,000\$ 800\$ 200\$	—
65,000,000	65,000,000	Idem 6%	1,000\$ 800\$ 200\$	—
600,000	4,000,000	of Rio de Janeiro, 6%	1,000\$ 800\$ 200\$	440 000—465 000
10,000,000	600,000	of Parahyba, 6%	1,000\$ 800\$ 200\$	930 000—
25,000,000	23,613,200	of Pernambuco, 6%	1,000\$ 800\$ 200\$	162 000—163 000
2,500,000		Municipal Loan, City of Rio de Janeiro, 6%	1,000\$ 800\$ 200\$	75 000—
520,000	520,000	do do do São Paulo, 7%	1,000\$ 800\$ 200\$	—190 000
400,000	400,000	do do do Petropolis, 7%	1,000\$ 800\$ 200\$	—
		do do do Alem Parahyba, 7%	1,000\$ 800\$ 200\$	—

Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Banks	Paid	Reserve Fund	Last Dividend	Last quotation
20,000,000\$	100,000	94,090	200\$	Commerciao do Rio de Janeiro	200\$	4,000,000\$	8000, Jan. 1899	224,000—228,000
16,000,000	80,000	60,000	200	Commercio	200	3,370,000	8 000, ditto 1899	83 000—
24,000,000	400,000	30,000	200	do 2nd series	200	1,645,000	4800, Aug. 1892	20 000—27 000
16,000,000	80,000	77,566 1/2	200	Credito Morel	200	1,740,000	2500, Jan. 1896	—14 000
8,000,000	40,000	all	200	Credito Real do Brazil	200	803,079	12 1/2, ditto 1892	83 000—
5,000,000	25,000	all	200	Depositos e Descontos	200	790,000	4800, Jan. 1899	35 000—84 000
750,000	15,000	all	200	Funçães Publicas	200	62,919	3500, Jan. 1899	49 000—
8,000,000	40,000	all	200	Hypothecario do Brazil	200	212,860	4800, Jan. 1899	100 0 00—108 000
10,867,000	54,038	all	200	Lavoura e Commercio	200	995,398	4800, Jan. 1899	191 000—197 000
5,000,000	25,000	all	200	Nacional Brasileiro	200	17,250,000	6500, Jan. 1899	180 000—
107,382,600	536,913	all	200	Republica do Brazil	200	324,200	6800, Jan. 1899	130 000—
20,000,000	100,000	50,000	200	Rio e Matto Grosso	200	1400, Jan. 1899	9800, Jan. 1899	280 000—20 000
20,000,000	100,000	all	200	Rural e Hypothecario	200	7,479,104	ditto 1899	145 000—
20,000,000	100,000	all	200	do 2nd series	200	1,185,236	11 1/2, July 1898	—
10,000,000	50,000	all	200	Com. e Industria de S. Paulo	200	6,000,000	12 1/2, July 1898	—
7,000,000	35,000	all	200	Credito Real de Minas Geraes	200	221,130	12 1/2, Jan. 1899	190 000—
7,500,000	37,500	14,075	200	do 2nd series	200	1,096,793	8 1/2, ditto 1899	115 000—
5,000,000	25,000	10,925	200	Credito Real de S. Paulo	200	600,000	ditto	140 000—
5,000,000	25,000	12,500	200	do commercial section	200	800,000	ditto	145 000—
10,000,000	50,000	all	200	Lavradores S. Paulo	200	8500, Jan. 1899	12 1/2, July 1895	—
40,000,000	200,000	112,571	200	Mercantil de Santos	200	695,000	7500, Jan. 1899	—
		7,267	200	S. Paulo	200	629,855	6 1/2, Jan. 1899	—
		80,000	200	União de S. Paulo	200	120	do do do	—
			200	do	200	140	do do do	—
			200	do	200	80	do do do	—

Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Railways	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last quotation
110,000,000\$	550,000	all	200\$	Leopoldina	200\$	26,697\$	—	65000—
20,000,000	200,000	153,753	100	Minas de S. Jeronymo	20	—	—	20 000—22 000
12,000,000	60,000	45,747	do	do	10	—	—	—
20,000,000	100,000	all	200	Macahé e Campos	100	65,000	—	—
64,000,000	310,000	53,525	do	Muzambinho	100	—	—	—
		268,075	do	do 2nd series	100	—	—	—
10,000,000	100,000	10,000	do	Oeste de Minas	200	2,901,489	int. Sept. 93	12 500—14 000
70,000,000	350,000	all	200	Quilombo	200	—	int. Jan. 91	5 500—
1,600,000	8,000	5,100	200	União Sorocabana-Iltama	200	1,385,541	6 1/2, June, 92	42 000—
42,000,000	210,000	all	200	União Valenciana	200	45,710	6500, Feb. 86	10 000—
12,500,000	62,500	all	200	Sapucahy	200	585,378	int. Jan. 92	—
			200	Tucantins e Araguaya	200	—	—	4 250—
			200	do	50	—	—	—

Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Tramways	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last quotation
2,500,000\$	25,000	all	100\$	Caruaca	100\$	—	—	80,000
6,000,000	30,000	all	100	Carris Urbanos	200	161,989	—	—
700,000	7,000	all	100	Corcovado (and Hotel)	100	5,447	14,500, July 91	—
14,000,000	70,000	all	200	Jardim Botânico	200	489,308\$	2 700, Apr. 99	160 000—
12,000,000	60,000	59,360	200	S. Christovão	200	105,899\$	8 000, Jan. 91	—180 000
3,000,000	15,000	all	100	Vila Isabel	200	30,999	5 000, Aug. 98	—130 000
800,000	8,000	all	100	Pernambuco	100	—	—	—

Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Steamships	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last quotation
1,000,000	5,000	all	200\$	Esperanza Maritima	200\$	250,000\$	8 000, Jan. 99	100,000—
28,000,000	140,000	all	200	Lloyd Brasileiro	200	—	—	3 000—
5 000,000	25,000	all	200	Navegação Costeira	200	—	—	300,000
673,420	3,367	all	200	S. João da Barra e Campos	200	—	10 000, Feb. 99	—
1,000,000	5,000	2,750	200	Sul Paulista	200	—	—	—

Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Cotton Mills, etc.	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last quotation
10,000,000\$	50,000\$	all	200\$	Alliança	200\$	854,913\$	10,000—Feb. 99	—180,000
2,400,000	12,000	all	200	America Fabril	200	104,951	7 000—Aug. 96	60,000—
500,000	2,500	all	200	Botafogo (aniagem)	200	38,471	1 000—Jan. 99	200 000—
6,000,000	30,000	all	200	Brazil Industrial	200	150,000	10 000—Jan. 99	150 000—
3,500,000	17,500	all	200	Caruaca	200	25,623	10 000—Feb. 99	200 000—
8,000,000	40,000	all	200	Confiança Industrial	200	239,285	10 000—Jan. 99	170 000—
4,500,000	22,500	all	200	Corcovado	200	50,98	8 1/2—Feb. 99	150 000—
500,000	2,500	all	200	Idem	170	—	—	—
2,000,000	10,000	all	200	D. Izabel	200	156,493	40 000—Jan. 99	—
1,200,000	6,000	all	200	Fabril Paulistana	200	200,000	12 000—July 98	—
800,000	4,000	all	200	Industrial Mineira	200	77,491	Feb. 99	—
1,500,000	7,500	all	200	Magnifica	200	5,900	10 000—Jan. 99	170 000—
1,000,000	5,000	all	200	Manufatura Fluminense	200	26,156	8 000—Feb. 99	210 000—
2,000,000	10,000	all	200	Petropolitana	200	462,892	5 000—Mar. 96	48 000—
1,000,000	5,000	all	200	Progresso Industrial	200	116,668	8 000—Mar. 99	70 000—
450,000	2,250	all	100	Rink (Woolens)	100	—	Oct. 95	—
350,000	1,750	all	100	S. Felix	100	—	4 000—July 98	25 000—
1,200,000	6,000	all	200	Santa Luzia	200	32,564	10 000—Jan. 99	—
2,000,000	10,000	all	200	S. João	200	—	Jan. 99	150 000—
3,500,000	17,500	all	200	S. Pedro de Alcantara	200	39,038	—	—
			200	União Fabril	200	1,145,644	19 1/2—Aug. 98	—

Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Insurance	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last Quotation
4,000,000\$	20,000	all	200\$	Alliança	200\$	43,678\$	15,000, July 97	—58,750
5,000,000	25,000	all	200	Argos Fluminense	200	300,000	15 000, Jan. 99	330,000—
2,000,000	10,000	9,735	200	Bonanza	200	15,554	1 000—Jan. 99	—
4,000,000	20,000	10,000	200	Confiança	200	200,000	3 000, Jan. 99	15 000—
4,000,000	20,000	all	200	Confiança	200	359,732	7 000, Jan. 98	45 000—
3,500,000	17,500	all	200	Garantia	200	250,000	8 000, Jan. 99	95 000—
1,000,000	5,000	all	200	Geral	200	400,000	20 1/2, Jan. 99	35 000—
1,000,000	5,000	all	200	Indemnizadora	200	14,015	1 000, Jan. 99	17 000—
3,500,000	17,500	all	200	Providencia	200	350,000	15 1/2, Jan. 99	20 000—
2,000,000	10,000	all	200	Prosperidade	200	126,628	15 1/2, Jan. 99	18 000—

Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Miscellaneous	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last Quotation
7,000,000\$	35,000	all	200\$	Cantareira e Vigão Fluminense	200\$	—	1 500, Jan. 91	12,000—19,000
1,000,000	5,000	all	200	Carros Taternall Yocass	200	38,790\$	Jan. 99	100 000—
5,000,000	25,000	5,821	200	Carregagens Fluminense	200	51,228	Mar. 95	200 000—
60,000,000	300,000	all	200	Cruzeiro (match factory)	200	—	Mar. 95	295 000—
25,000,000	125,000	all	200	Docas de Santos	200	2,074,472	8 000, Jan. 99	17 500—
25,000,000	125,000	all	200	Melhoramentos do Brazil	200	2,265,745	5 000, Jan. 99	120 000—
60,000,000	300,000	9,900	200	Obras Publicas do Brazil	200	45,079	15 1/2, Sept. 91	—
2,000,000	10,000	all	200	Caçeta de Nôcias (newspaper)	200	1,015,181	5 000, Feb. 95	—
1,000,000	5,000	all	200	«O Fais» (newspaper)	200	30,000	1 1/2, Feb. 92	—
3,547,550	17,738	all	200	Matte Lavangeira (Paraguay tea)	200	32,210	7 1/2, Jan. 99	13 000—
3,000,000	15,000	all	200	Molinos Fluminense (flour mills)	200	871,601	10 000, Jan. 99	100 000—
9,000,000	45,000	34,128	200	Sacramento do R. de J. (building society)	200	400,000	6 000, Jan. 99	135 000—
9,412,500	47,063	all	200	Transporte de Café e Mercadorias	200	56,441	Jan. 99	4 000—
1,000,000	5,000	all	200	Typographic do Brazil	200	79,997	Jan. 99	20 000—
1,500,000	7,500	all	200	União (water for ships)	200	—	—	—

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MACRAE, Benjamin—who is said to have come to Rio de Janeiro, from Buenos Aires, in the year 1874.

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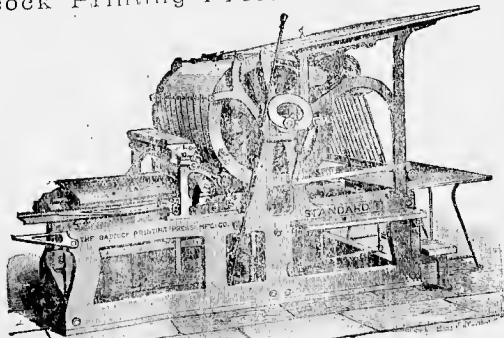
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" 26	Nile	Montevideo & Buenos Ayres
" 26	Minho	Santos, Montevideo Buenos & Ayres
" 28	Magda- lena	Bahia, Pernambuco, Lisbon, Vigo, Cherbourg and Southampton.

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